



**SELECTED SOME ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE RURAL AREAS IN POLAND
AFTER THE EU ACCESSION
НЯКОИ АСПЕКТИ ОТ ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕТО НА СОЦИАЛНИТЕ ПРОМЕНИ В СЕЛСКИТЕ РАЙОНИ
НА ПОЛША СЛЕД ПРИСЪЕДИНЯВАНЕТО ѝ КЪМ ЕС**

Agnieszka Wrzochalska

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland

E-mail: agnieszka.wrzochalska@ierigz.waw.pl

Abstract

The rural areas in Poland occupy 90.3% of the country. Over 15 million people (nearly 40% of the population of Poland) live in the villages. The accession to the EU has had a significant effect on the socio-economic situation of the rural dwellers. The levels of schooling and educational activity have changed significantly and the life-expectancy of the elderly has increased. Over the past two decades the changes in lifestyles have been accompanied by the development of information and communication technologies. The contribution of the agricultural sector, which employs only a certain number of people, to the rural economy has decreased. The above mentioned factors are important for the social change in the Polish countryside. Besides these problems, the paper analyses the social activity of the rural population. The main sources of information are the surveys conducted by the Institute of Economics of Agriculture and Food – National Research Institute.

Key words: EU, Poland, rural areas, population, social change.

INTRODUCTION

The last 10 years allowed the rural population in Poland to make use of EU financial support, including the CAP instruments, also, the labour market of the United Europe became opened. The increasingly visible deagrarisation also contributed indirectly to the gradual disappearance of the differences in the level of life of the rural and urban dwellers. However, technological progress in agriculture, altered nature of Polish agricultural holdings and increased diversification of the professional activity of the farming population contributed to a significant decrease in employment in agriculture¹. Despite this fact, Poland is still a country with relatively high employment in the agricultural sector. From the Eurostat data it results that in 2011 Polish agriculture employed 12.6% of the total number of the working Poles.

From among the European Union (EU) Member States, the higher rate of employment in agriculture was characteristic only of the Romanian economy, where 28.6% of working people were employed in the agricultural sector. Thus, people employed in Polish and Romanian agriculture

accounted for about 80% of labour resources in agriculture of the new Member States. In the majority (75%) of the EU countries, employment in agriculture did not exceed 5% of the total number of the employed, which was the average for the Community.

Structural transformations in agriculture, including the improved agrarian structure of agricultural holdings and the fact that agriculture does not provide a sufficient number of jobs affect not only the changes in the directions of individual holdings' activity [Chmielewska, 2013] and the outflow of the working people to non-agricultural sectors [Zegar, J., St., 2009], but also translate into a number of social changes and problems. These are the issues on a relatively large scale, as they refer to about 39.7% of the Polish population, i.e. 15.3 million people² living in nearly 90.3% of the total area of the country. In addition, the number of the population living in these areas has been growing recently. In relation to the year 2000, by nearly 678 thousand (i.e. by about 4.7%). This significant increase in the number of the rural population took place mainly after Poland's accession to the EU³.

¹ In the years 1995-2011, the number of the employed in Polish agriculture decreased by almost 40%.

² In 2014, roku, CSO Concise Statistical Yearbook 2015.

³ Despite the increase in the absolute number of the rural population in the years 2004-2014, its share in the total population increased very insignificantly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study materials are, first of all, the results of the IAFE-NRI surveys carried out in 2011⁴ among nearly 8.5 thousand rural families, of which 3.3 thousand families had agricultural holdings with the area of more than 1 ha of agricultural land⁵. Each time, the surveyed entities accounted for about one five hundredth of the actual number of individual agricultural holdings. Virtually, all surveyed farms (99.7%) pursued agricultural activity.

The families covered by the study lived in 76 villages⁶ located across Poland. The sampling of the villages covered by the study was of purposeful and reflected the socio-economic characteristics and the agrarian structure of family farms, both at the national and macroregional level. All families living in the selected villages were covered by the survey. The scope of the information collected was extensive and applied to many aspects of the life of the rural population and the functioning of agricultural holdings.

In determining the rate of the changes taking place, a reference point was the study results for the similar population, mainly in 2000 and 2005. Material from the field studies was supplemented by the mass statistical data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and Eurostat data. In the paper, as a basic working instrument, the descriptive analysis has been applied using the quantitative and comparative methods, including the structure and intensity ratios of the analysed phenomena and growth rates.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Change in the number of villages

According to the CSO data, in Poland there were nearly 52.5 thousand villages, inhabited by, on average, 290 persons⁷. The villages covered by the survey were slightly larger, as the average number of persons living there in 2011 was 371.

From the studies carried out it results that there have been changes in the characteristics of the surveyed villages. The share of the smallest villages, of up to 200 persons, increased and the number of the villages with the population above 1,000 also slightly increased. The villages with less than 200

dwellers in 2011 accounted for 21.1% of the total of villages which was 4 percentage points more than in 2005, and 8.0% of the total rural population lived there. Rural settlements with the population between 200 and 499 in 2011 accounted for 57.9% (a decrease when compared to 2005 by less than 2 percentage points), and from 500 to 999 dwellers – 18.4% (a decrease of less than 3 p.p). The large villages, with the population of 1,000 or more, in the last study accounted for 2.6% (in 2005, they accounted for 1.3% of the group) of the total number of the surveyed villages. The described polarisation in the development of the analysed villages is a determinant of both changes in the demographic structure of the rural dwellers and the growing dependence of the transformation process on the situation with respect to transport routes facilitating access to the receptive labour markets.

Decrease in the number of farming families in rural areas

In the years 2005-2011, the population of the surveyed villages decreased by about 6%. This resulted mainly from a clear decrease in the population from farming families. In the rural population, the percentage of families not related to agricultural holdings (landless population)⁸ has been showing a regular increase for many years (chart 1).

In 2011, the number of landless rural families represented more than 60% of the total number of the surveyed families and in relation to the year 2005 it increased by 3 percentage points (p.p.). In relation to the period from before the systemic transformation, that share increased significantly, by as many as nearly 20 p.p. The basic mechanisms of this process was the fact that the rural population abandoned farming activities and became professionally active in other sections of the economy or stopped the productive activity due to reaching the retirement age.

Demographic changes in rural areas

A positive sign of demographic changes in Poland is a permanent increase of the average duration of life⁹, also in rural areas. Over the past ten years, the life of the rural dwellers has extended by

⁸ i.e. those not owning land or using parcels of less than 1 ha of AL.

⁹ It should be stressed that in rural areas, in the last ten years, the situation with regard to health care has improved. In addition, the environmental values (own food, fresh air, recreation opportunities and physical activity permanently needed to perform various types of work) are a reason for which the rural dwellers live long when compared to the urban dwellers and the life expectancy has significantly increased in the analysed period. The causes of death in both urban and rural communities are also converging. Thus, the structure of the causes of death is dominated by cardiovascular diseases (nearly half of deaths) and cancer (nearly quarter of deaths). Also, the mortality rate of infants in the rural areas decreased significantly – from 6.5 in 2005 to 4.8 in 2012.

⁴ Surveys carried out in 2011 were another edition of the IAFE-NRI surveys implemented periodically in the same villages.

⁵ Each time, the surveyed entities accounted for about one five hundredth of the actual number of individual agricultural holdings and their number in the last survey (2011) amounted to 3,3 thousand and virtually all of them (99.7%) pursued agricultural activity.

⁶ The villages were selected deliberately so that the size of the analysed holdings was proportionate to the actual structure of total individual agricultural holdings.

⁷ CSO, Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture, Warsaw 2014.

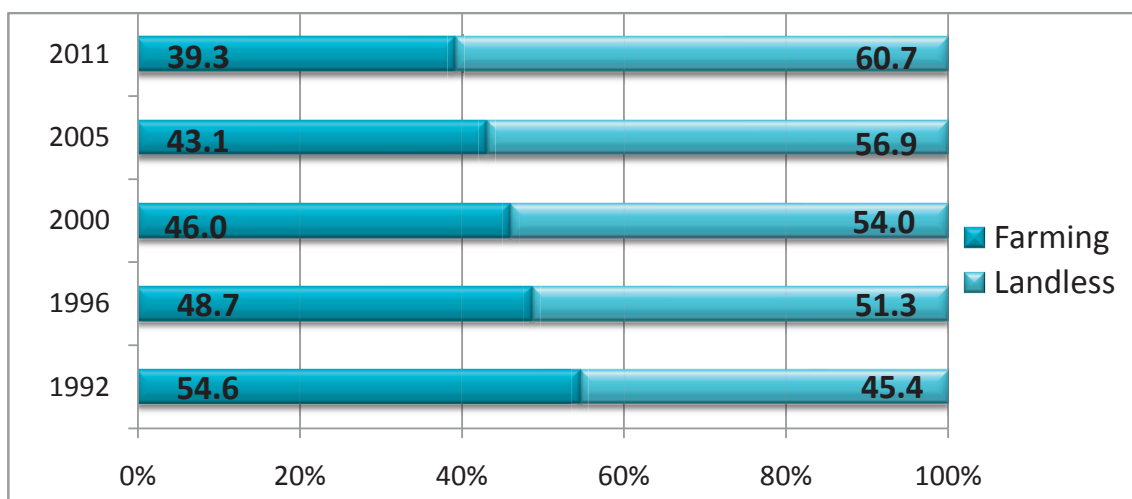


Chart 1. Percentage of farming and landless families in Poland in the years 1992-2011

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005, 2000, 1996, 1992.

more than 2 years. Also, no significant differences are observed in the predicted duration of life of urban and rural dwellers. For women born in rural areas in 2014, it is predicted that their duration of life will be 81.7 years, while for men it will be 73.1 years. With the extending duration of life in rural areas, a decline in the number of children under 14 years was noted. In the years 2005-2013, that number decreased by 245.2 thousand, as a result of which in 2012 rural areas were inhabited by 2,539.4 thousand children (under 14 years) and 2,031.4 thousand persons above 65 years. Admittedly, in the period 2005-2013 the number of people aged 65 years and more per 1,000 children (under 14 years) increased by 60 people, but this growth was slower than in the years 2000-2005.

In rural areas in Poland, as well as across the country, the process of ageing of the society was clearly visible [Wrzochalska, 2014]. In 2013, rural areas were inhabited by more than 1.4 million persons above 70 years, including 578.2 thousand persons above 80 years. The recent years have seen the increase in the size of that group of people – by 143.8 thousand in relation to 2005. According to the CSO forecasts, in 2035 in total more than half of single households will be kept by persons aged 65 years and more (including 17.3% of persons aged 80 years and more). Thus, there is a clear problem of providing care of these persons, including activities not only at the family level but, first of all, at the level of local authorities.

In assessing the impact of the demographic characteristics of the population on the economic conditions, the demographic load factor is usually applied, which indicates how many younger persons

in total, i.e. those under 18 years, and older persons, aged 59/64 years and more, fall per 100 persons of working age. In rural areas in 2013, this factor amounted to 58, which means that since the year 2004 it has decreased by 9 points. The reduction in the load with persons of non-working age has been affected by the increase in the number and percentage of persons of working age, observed in the recent years. The demographic load factors calculated for the rural population in 2013, were at a similar level as in the cities (57.8 in the countryside when compared to 57.5 in cities).

Rural population migration movements

Labour migration, both internal and external, is an important element in the balancing of supply and demand in the labour market. By reducing the scale of unemployment and remittances transferred by migrants to the places of origin, this form of earning has a potentially significant impact on the local development [Kotowska, Matysiak, 2007]. Migration motives are explained depending on their nature and on the subject matter of studies, i.e. whether internal (national) or external (international) migration is analysed. Of importance is also to examine the migration processes from the point of view of the local community or in national terms. On the other hand, factors influencing migration decisions may be divided into those functioning in the country of origin (push factors) and country of destination (pull factors) [Chmieliński, 2012]. They act at the level of household, local community and region or country. Apart from the exogenous conditions, of importance here are also the individual characteristics of a person who makes a decision to leave as well as cultural factors (so-called traditions or culture of migration).

The information about the social mobility of the rural population, defined as the change of their place in space or social system, showed that the analysed communities had been characterised by the relatively high territorial mobility. Migration processes were widespread, as they covered 90% of the surveyed villages. The relatively high spatial mobility, when compared to a group of farming families, was characteristic of the population not using agricultural holdings. They accounted for more than 70% of the total rural families which left the analysed villages (Karwat-Woźniak, B., 2014). This situation should be connected mainly with the difficulties in the local labour market.

Among the farming population, between 2005 and 2011, the predominant trend was towards leaving agriculture without leaving the place of residence. A characteristic feature of migration processes was their selective nature, as the

emigrants were characterised by a relatively young age and high level of education when compared to the total rural population, whereby social migrants were relatively older and less educated than persons who left the analysed villages [Karwat-Woźniak, B., 2014].

On the other hand, no significant territorial differences were noted in the scale of intensity of that phenomenon. In case of farming families, the main reason for migration was the liquidation of the agricultural holding and family affairs. Also, landless families were relatively often guided by that reason, for which residence and family affairs were an important stimulus to leave their current place of residence (Table 1).

In the issues related to the mobility of farming families, important seem to be migration directions, i.e. the place of the current residence of emigrants (Table 2).

Table 1. Migrants from agricultural families by main reason for migration in the subsequent analysed periods

Families	Main reason for migration (persons in %)						
	family	liquidation of the agricultural holding	job	residence	education	take-over of the agricultural holding	other
2005-2011							
Farming	26.0	61.7	4.3	4.7	1.0	0.5	1.8
Landless	30.7	x	17.2	33.6	0.5	12.3	5.7
2000-2005							
Farming	39.3	50.8	4.8	2.9	0.2	0.5	1.2
Landless	39.8	x	7.7	23.8	0.5	24.7	3.5

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2005 and 2011.

Table 2. Migrants from rural families by current place of residence

Families	Place of migration (% of emigrants)				
	the same village	another village	city	another country	not determined
2005-2011					
Farming	71.0	10.0	13.7	4.3	0.4
Landless	22.6	34.2	27.9	11.4	3.9
2000-2005					
Farming	76.8	7.1	9.8	5.1	1.2
Landless	41.3	21.6	32.1	2.9	2.1

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2005 and 2011.



Particularly from the point of view of the transformations in the rural settlement network. From the data on current place of residence of migrants from farming families it results that the majority (71%) of the surveyed persons from the farming families have not changed their place of residence which was determined by the domination of the social and professional mobility in migration processes in this group of the population. Most rural families, which left the analysed villages, settled most willingly in cities, followed by rural areas and abroad [Karwat-Woźniak, B., Sikorska, A., 2013].

In the group covered by the IAFE-NRI survey in 2011, trips abroad for labour purposes were reported in 88.2% of the villages. Per one analysed village in the years 2005-2011, on average, 14 people left or were regular leaving for work. Among them, there were persons working seasonally and those for whom it was the main place of employment. In the entire analysed group, persons working abroad spent there, on average, 15 months. In addition to Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, the important migration directions of the rural population were the Netherlands and Belgium, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. The migration directions of the rural population correspond to the general preferences of the Poles in this regard.

Civilisational competence of the rural population

For years, there have been significant disparities between the urban and rural areas in terms of the level of education of the population, although in the countryside, just like in the cities, educational aspirations are growing. Throughout the analysed period, in rural areas, when compared to the cities, the percentage of persons with at least secondary education was lower and the percentage of persons with higher education was lower by more than twice (Table 3).

From the surveys conducted at the IAFE-NRI it results that the increase in the level of education applied to both highlighted rural communities, i.e. both persons living in farming families and persons

from landless families. It should be stressed that the relatively more positive changes were noted in the community of farming families. One of the more important determinants of adaptation to the functioning in the modern society is access to and ability to use new technologies. In the analysed period, equipping of households with computers and Internet access significantly improved. Currently, nearly 70% of rural households have a computer and most of them (more than 60% of the total rural families) have access to the Internet.

However, from the surveys carried out it results that in 2011 most of the surveyed farmers did not use computers and the Internet in running their agricultural holdings. For professional purposes, those devices were needed by nearly every fifth of the surveyed. It is worth mentioning that the fact of using the computer by the farmer was mostly translated into the use of the Internet as well. Among the surveyed farmers, they most often visited the ARMA and MARD websites. We should believe that the fact of the popularity of those websites was associated with the decisive role of those institutions in the distribution of EU support. On a national scale, dedicated agricultural websites enjoyed relatively less interest. It is worth adding that the use of the Internet and the computer referred to farmers running holdings with a relatively large area of AL and with the significant scale of marketing of agricultural products [Dudek, M., Wrzochalska, A., 2015].

In the recent years, in the rural areas the percentage of persons speaking English and German has increased. The surveys carried out in 2011 showed that among the total rural population, 11.3% spoke one foreign language [Wrzochalska, A., 2014]. The most common was a command of English (7.9% of the population), then of German, but only 2% of the rural dwellers declared that they had a command of it. Slightly more than 2% of the rural dwellers had a command of two foreign languages. A command of foreign languages in both farming and landless families was at a comparable level.

Table 3. Level of education of the population aged 13 and more, in the years 2002-2011 in rural and urban areas (in percent)

Years	Elementary	Lower secondary	Basic vocational	Secondary and post-secondary	Higher
Rural areas					
2002	38.3	x	29.2	22.4	4.3
2011	25.6	6.0	26.5	25.5	9.9
Urban areas					
2002	22.2	x	21.1	38.5	13.7
2011	13.7	4.3	18.5	35.3	21.4

Source: based on general censuses, *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2014 CSO*.

The problem of education of the population, including permanent improving of qualifications, should be examined in multiple terms. The involvement in improving qualifications is perceived in the theory of economics as one of the most important types of investment in human capital, which is directly translated into level of income and into the occurrence of a relatively lower risk of job loss. It is especially important for middle- and old-aged persons, who have long been active professionally and for this reason the educational activity of adults is important. We should stress the fact that modern people should gain and expand knowledge throughout their professional life. Due to the specific nature of activities at the agricultural holding, the farmer's workshop may be seen in many aspects, which may be of environmental, social, economic or technical nature. Running the holding also requires knowledge of social and political relations, knowledge of legal regulations and of how the authorities and entities dealing with supply and buying in act. The knowledge of these issues is necessary for the farmer not only as a basis for participation in public life, but also as a condition for determining the development opportunities of the holding. The political, administrative and social knowledge in such periods as systemic transformations is decisive in adapting the activity to ever-changing conditions.

Involvement of dwellers in rural social life

From the surveys carried out it results that in the years 2005-2011 in 21.6% of the surveyed villages the social activity of their dwellers increased. In the vast majority of the villages, the surveyed

persons were able to indicate such social workers. It should be stressed that at the same time, in 2011, when compared to 2005, the percentage of the villages where people could not identify socially active people decreased (from 38.2% of the villages in 2005 to 27.6% in 2011, respectively) – Chart 2.

In the years 2005-2011, in every eighth village the activists were only women, in almost every fourth village only men were indicated as active, and in every third village both men and women were socially active. When compared to the period 2000-2005, the percentage of the villages where the groups of people worked socially (more than 5 people) increased – (Chart 3). Special involvement in local affairs in the last analysed period was showed by persons coming from farming families, regardless of gender (Table 4).

With regard to the previous edition of the survey, we may see the clear process of activation of the women from the older age groups, especially those aged 60 and more (Chart 4 and Chart 5). Also, the social activity of rural women with secondary education increased, with the decrease in the social involvement of women with higher education (Chart 6 and Chart 7).

The studies carried out showed that the authorities in the rural community were subject to specific revaluation (Chart 8). Although priests still enjoy the greatest authority in nearly half of the villages, in the years 2005-2011, when compared to the period 2000-2005, the authority of the rural teacher and of the social worker decreased, for the benefit of the good farmer whose opinions are more appreciated in the rural community than before.

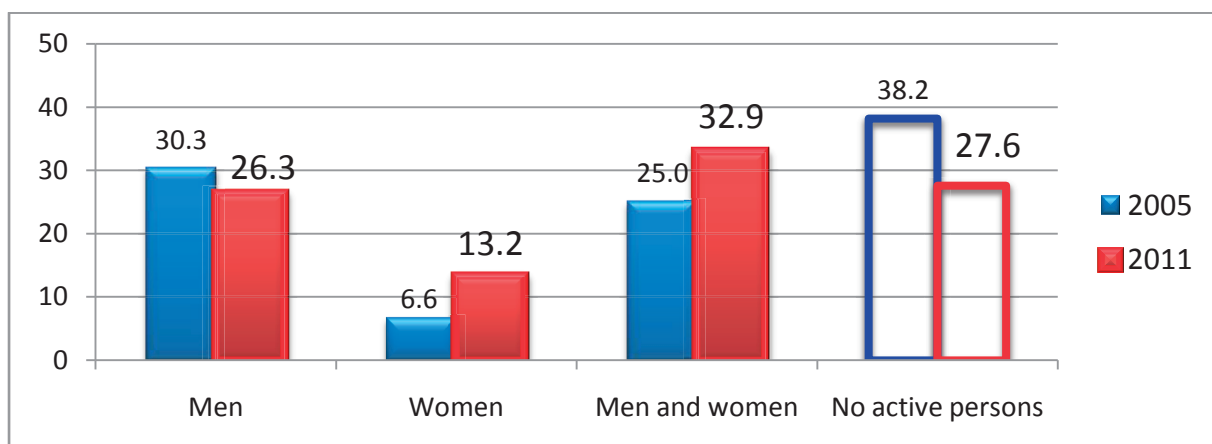


Chart 2. Percentage of villages with socially active men and women in the years 2000-2005 and 2005-2011

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

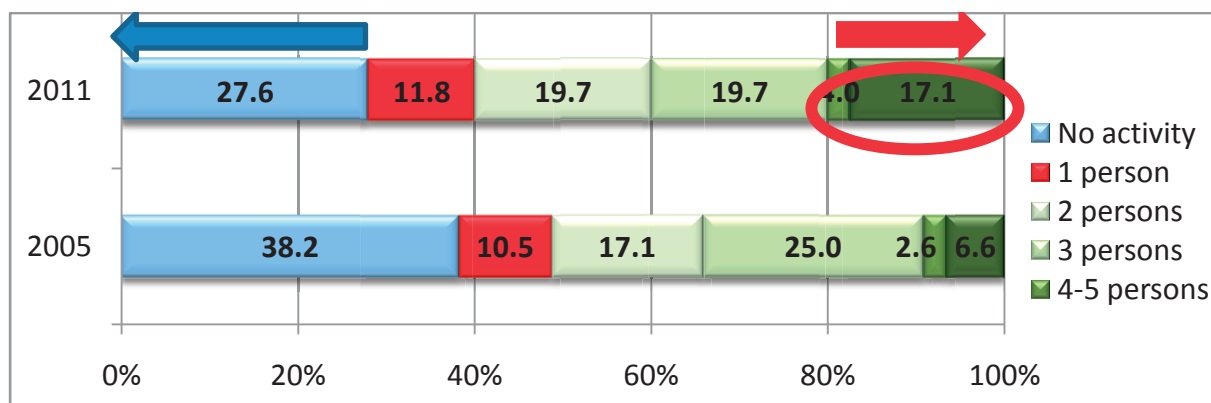


Chart 3. Percentage of villages with socially active persons in the years 2000-2005

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

Table 4. Active socially rural residents in farming and landless families in the years 2000-2011 by gender

Specification	Percentage of socially active:		
	women	men	total
Farming families	2011		
	56.7	69.8	61.8
Landless families	43.3	30.2	34.2
Farming families	2005		
	45.0	62.5	59.8
Landless families	55.0	37.5	40.2

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

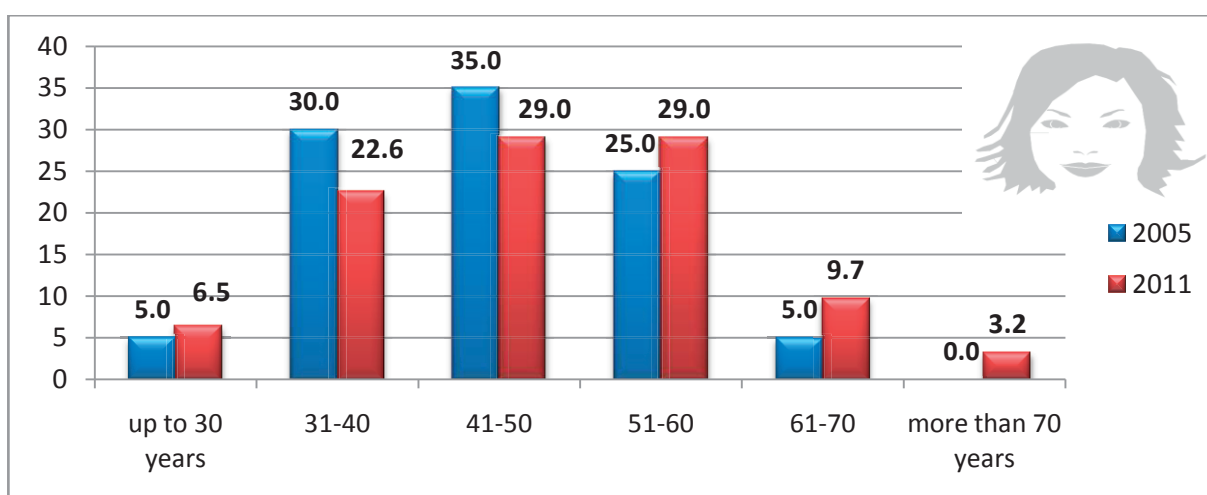


Chart 4. Social activity of women in rural areas by age

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

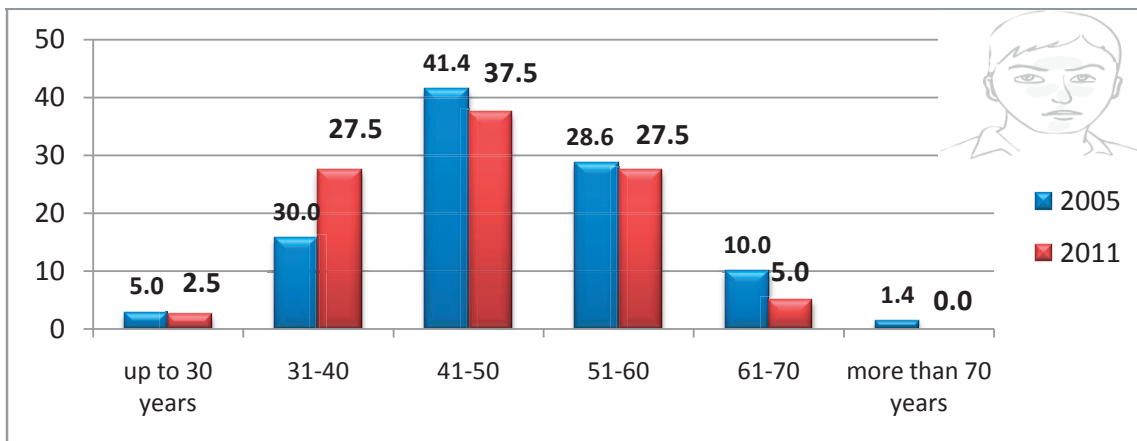


Chart 5. Social activity of men in rural areas by age

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

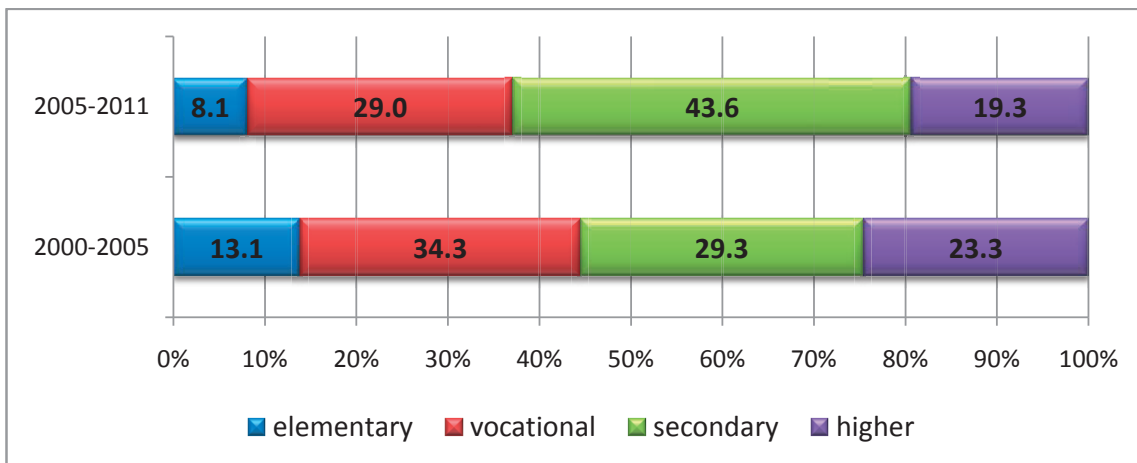


Chart 6. Social activity of rural residents by education in the years 2005-2011 and 2000-2005

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

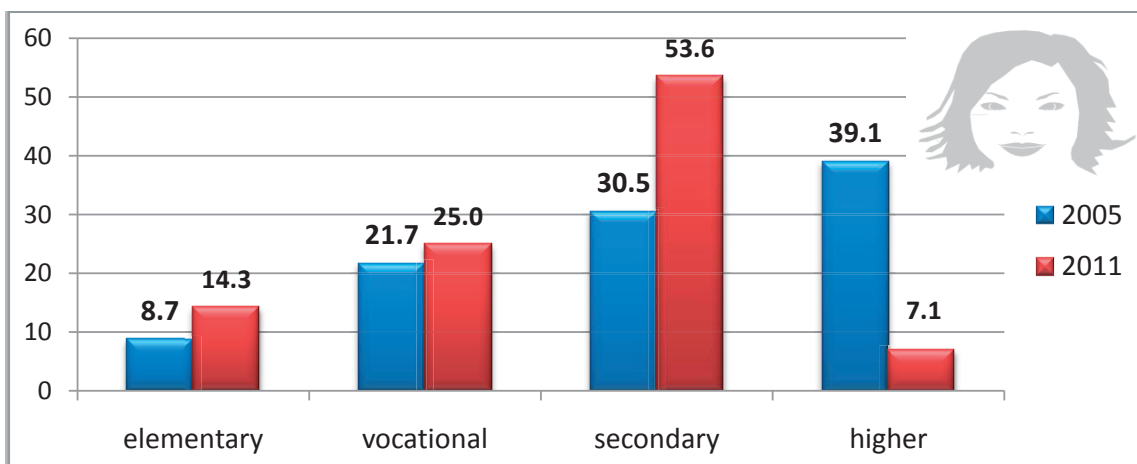


Chart 7. Social activity of women in rural areas by education

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

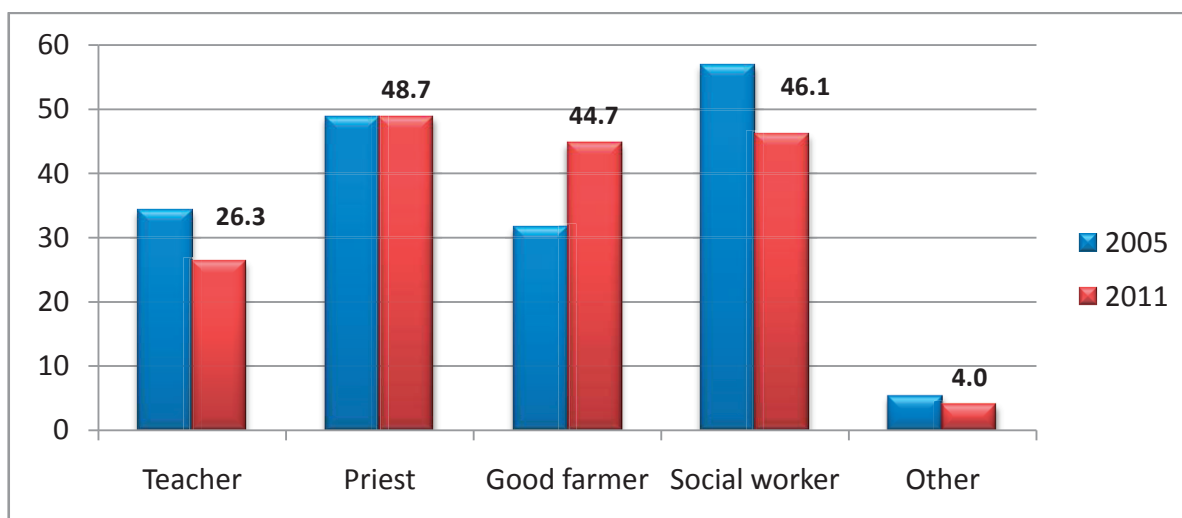


Chart 8. Authorities in rural areas in the years 2000-2011

Source: Based on the IAFE-NRI Survey, 2011, 2005.

CONCLUSIONS

The most important challenges facing the rural areas and the Polish agricultural sector in the context of the social policy is the further efficiency-oriented reconstruction of the socio-economic structures of this segment of our economy.

The polarisation, noted in the development of the analysed villages, is a determinant of both changes in the demographic structure of the rural dwellers and the growing dependence of the transformation process on the situation with respect to transport routes facilitating access to the receptive labour markets.

In the last decade, in Poland almost all forms (to a varying extent) of modern migration processes took place: labour and permanent migration of the Poles to the highly developed countries; the inflow of persons seeking work and a possibility of settlement to Poland; the inflow of refugees; returns of the Poles under the Repatriation Act, etc. The main directions of migration of the Poles who intend to stay abroad for a longer time have remained unchanged for many years. Nevertheless, just in case of farming families, spatial and social migration of landless families was common and visible in the majority of the analysed villages.

The role of knowledge also in relation to the Polish farmers is all the more significant, that the competition with other EU countries is high, and modern agriculture, more and more intense and precise, becomes knowledge-intensive as well. In this case, the requirements of modern management are difficult to be met by farmers without adequate education and without the possibility of its expansion

or supplementing, so as to find himself in the ever-changing reality. The lack of skills or being behind with the implementation of technological progress eliminates the farmer from the market. Producers wishing to develop their enterprises will have to maintain customers sought after by other farmers. So, they will need the skills related to the market diagnosis, establishing contacts with the customer and creating their own brand. The ever-changing economic conditions and civilisation progress make such activities required.

The socio-economic changes, diminishing demand for workforce and better use of machinery make the rural population abandon agriculture and look for alternative activities in order to achieve the economic satisfaction. This involves the need to raise the level of vocational and general education. Therefore, it becomes enormously important for the rural population to understand the need to learn and improve skills, also those of non-agricultural nature, as the multifunctional rural development makes it necessary to include the increasing number of non-agricultural functions into the rural space. This creates opportunities and possibilities for the rural populations with regard to acquiring alternative sources of income.

However, the less educated rural population is most often characterised by the low professional and cultural activity, rare entrepreneurial behaviour, which also inhibits the possibilities of the multifunctional development of rural areas. Meanwhile, the development of non-agricultural directions of economic activity requires the skills of searching for information, contacts with clients, customers, searching for outlet markets, etc.

The use of computers and the Internet was related to the level of general and agricultural education of the respondents, i.e. it was most common in the groups of the best educated farmers.

The health status and health predispositions also support other processes determining progress and opportunities of the national socio-economic development, as good health condition directly translates into the involvement and efficiency of human work, educational achievements and all this translates into achieving social prosperity.

The social activity of the rural dwellers increased. Social workers, more willingly than in the previous years, work in larger groups. The percentage of the villages where men and women worked socially together increased. However, low participation of young people and women with higher education was recorded among socially active persons.

REFERENCES

- Chmielewska, B., 2013. *Ekonomiczno-społeczna sytuacja gospodarstw domowych rolników po akcesji Polski do Unii Europejskiej*, Studia i Monografie nr 158, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Zegar, J. St., 2009. *Sytuacja ekonomiczna polskiego rolnictwa po akcesji do Unii Europejskiej*, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Chmieliński, P., 2012. *Polityka migracyjna UE*, [w]: Wrzochalska A. (red nauk) 2012, *Mobilność przestrzenna i społeczna ludności wiejskiej*, Seria PW 2011-2014, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa, s. 13–34.
- Dudek, M., Wrzochalska A., 2015. *The level of farmers human capital in Poland*, [w]: Nikolov D., Wrzochalska A, Bencheva N., Yovchevska P. (red nauk.), *Changes and perspectives in the rural areas and in the agriculture of Bulgaria, Poland and other EU Member States*, Avangard Prima, Sofia, s. 153–164.
- Kotowska, I.E., Matysiak A., 2007. *Rynek pracy* [w:] Panek T. (red.) *Statystyka społeczna*, PWN, Warszawa.
- Wrzochalska, A. (red nauk), 2014. *Kapitał ludzki w procesach przemian strukturalnych wsi i rolnictwa*, Seria PW 2011-2014 nr 130.1, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Karwat-Woźniak, B., 2014. *Transition processes in the selected socio-economic structures of rural areas and agriculture in Poland*, Folia Pomer. Univ. Technolo. Stentin. Oeconomica 2014, 314(77)4, s. 34–46.
- Wrzochalska, A. (red nauk.), 2012: *Mobilność przestrzenna i społeczna ludności wiejskiej*, Seria PW 2011-2014 nr 45 PW, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Karwat-Woźniak, B., Sikorska A., 2013. *Migracje ludności wiejskiej w latach 2005-2011*, projekt badawczy nr 0021/B/H03/2011/40, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa.
- Karwat-Woźniak, B., 2012: *Ruchliwość rodzin wiejskich*, [w]: Wrzochalska A. (red nauk) 2012, *Mobilność przestrzenna i społeczna ludności wiejskiej*, Seria PW 2011-2014, IERiGŻ-PIB, Warszawa, s. 82–110.